

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. A tank regiment is located at Slupsk (Stolp). It probably belongs to the unit to which are attached the two regiments now at Jaroslawiec (Jershoeft-P55/M69), since the general who had been at Jaroslawiec also came to Slupsk to inspect. This general wears a Polish uniform, but speaks Polish very poorly.
2. Men born in 1932, together with those born from 1929 to 1931 who for various reasons had not served in the Polish Army, were called up for military service during the month of September and part of October of 1952. In January 1953 the Ministry of National Defense sent a secret order to the Regional Induction Commission (Rejonowa Komenda Uzupelnien - RKU), stating that a large number of men born in the years from 1929 to 1931 had not yet performed their military service, and that they had deliberately avoided doing so. The heads of the RKU were held personally responsible for thoroughly ridding their districts of all such delinquents. However, among those of the 1929 to 1931 classes, the following categories were exempted for one year from military service:
 - a. Students who were about to take their final examinations.
 - b. Specialists or foremen who were employed in heavy industries whose deferments could be obtained only upon written application by the responsible heads of the factories or institutions employing these persons.
3. In contrast to naval officers, who are rarely sent to schools in the Soviet Union, an increasing number of Polish Army officers have been sent there; these men have all been picked from a political and a moral point of view. Candidates for higher

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studies in the Soviet Union are very carefully and personally picked by a Colonel (fnu) Malevskij, a Soviet officer serving in the Polish Ministry of National Defense; he earlier performed a secret mission in Hungary. Officers so selected are sent to all the higher Soviet military schools, such as the Frunze Military Academy, the Lenin Political Academy, the Stalin Tank Academy, the Voroshilov Military Academy, the Moskva Artillery Academy, and the Kuibyshev Military Engineering Academy. In all these high military schools where the courses last two years, there are altogether 600 officers from the Polish Army; these officers, however, may well not all be Poles.

4. In January 1953, a Polish officer who studied at the Lenin Political Academy for two years returned to Poland. He is Colonel Zdzislaw Idasiak. Informant describes him as a new star of the future Poland, and says that he is slated to assist in the transformation of the Polish Army along Soviet lines. [REDACTED] 25X1A

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Wagrowski and very enthusiastically told the latter about the Soviet Union, its attainments, its miracles, and about the genius of Stalin.

5. There is evidence that sons of some Soviet officers, serving as generals in high positions in the Polish Army and under the guise of being Poles, are really Soviet officers who are going through a stage in their training while serving in the Polish Army in Poland. After this stage is completed, they return to the Soviet Union and after a short while come back to Poland. When they do, they come as Poles and as Polish officers. They are given positions as regimental commanders or similar assignments. The son of the "Polish" General Andrzej Poplawski is an artillery regimental commander not far from the Polish coast; the son of General (fnu) Kieniewicz² also has a comparable position.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. Mieczyslaw Wagrowski is now chairman of the Gdansk Voivodship National Council. In 1949 he was the army's chief politruk; this assignment was given him after one year's training in the Soviet Union.
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2. [REDACTED] Comment. A General W. Kieniewicz is believed to be the commanding officer of the 5th Military District (Krakow).

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